

1948

KERRIER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G.W. KNIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

for the twelve months ending

DECEMBER 31, 1948.



# KERRIER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st., 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council.

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health of the Rural District for the year 1948, my second since my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health in April, 1949.

Your Medical Officers of Health for this period were Dr. T.G. Willis (January - July 1948) and Dr. Aitchinson (July - December 1948), and owing to the shortness of my stay in this area it is not possible for me to give other than a general survey with the records at my disposal.

The National Health Service Act, 1946, came into force in July of this year exactly 100 years since the public health services received their first statutory recognition i.e. in the Public Health Act, 1848. The origin of public health legislation can be traced to the cholera epidemic which ravaged England in 1831 and gradually, from the sanitary reforms which had been contingent solely on the fear of disease grew the belief that the community working through the organisation of the State must take its part in protecting the poor, the sick and the weak. The National Health Service Act deals comprehensively with the personal health services and is the outcome of a change in attitude of the public towards health, the recent war from which many public health lessons of permanent value have been learned acting as a impetus to speed up the provision of these services.

It should be stressed, however, that our present social services should be regarded as an adjuvant and not an alternative to family responsibility, and unless these services are used with reason the comparative ease of transferring family responsibility to a local or central authority may cause family unity to suffer.

I will now proceed to make my report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

G.W. KNIGHT.

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## VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres .....	90,839
Estimated Population .....	19,700
No. of inhabited houses .....	6,650
Rateable Value .....	£75,900
Sum represented by penny rate ....	£309



### LIVE BIRTHS.

	<u>Males</u>	:	<u>Females</u>	:	<u>Total 1948</u>	:	<u>Total 1947</u>
Legitimate .....	134	:	145	:	279	:	327
Illegitimate .....	7	:	5	:	12	:	20
<u>Totals</u>	<u>141</u>	:	<u>150</u>	:	<u>291</u>	:	<u>347</u>

BIRTH RATE (i.e. Live Births per 1,000 estimated mean population).

<u>Year</u>	:	<u>1948</u>	:	<u>1947</u>	:	<u>1946</u>	:	<u>1945</u>
Rate	:	14.7	:	18.7	:	19.4	:	18.5

1948 Birth Rate (England & Wales) ..... 17.9

### STILL BIRTHS.

	<u>Males</u>	:	<u>Females</u>	:	<u>Total 1948</u>
Legitimate .....	3	:	3	:	6
Illegitimate .....	-	:	-	:	-
<u>Totals</u>	<u>3</u>	:	<u>3</u>	:	<u>6</u>

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) .30

<u>1948</u>	:	<u>1947</u>	:	<u>1946</u>
.30	:	.95	:	.4

Still Birth Rate (England & Wales) .... .42

### TOTAL MORTALITY.

#### Deaths from all Causes.

During the year 241 residents of Kerrier died of whom 124 were males and 117 were females. Heart disease still remains the commonest cause of mortality, 112 deaths being ascribed to this cause, and 65% of the total number of deaths occurred in persons over the age of 70 years, the sex incidence being 92 females to 67 males (approximately 1.4 : 1).

Death Rate (i.e. deaths per 1,000 mean annual population).

1948 Death Rate (Kerrier) ..... 12.2

1948 Death Rate (England & Wales) ..... 10.8



CLASSIFIED DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers .....	-	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	-	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever .....	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough .....	-	1	1
5. Diphtheria .....	-	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	4	1	5
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	1	2	3
8. Syphilitic Diseases .....	-	-	-
9. Influenza .....	-	-	-
10. Measles .....	-	-	-
11. Acute poliomyelitis & poliomyelitis .....	1	-	1
12. Acute inflammatory encephalitis .....	-	-	-
13. Cancer of buc: & oesoph (Male) Uterus (Female) ....	-	2	2
14.. Cancer of stomach & duodenum .....	7	1	8
15. Cancer of breast .....	-	5	5
16. Cancer of all other sites .....	11	10	21
17. Diabetes .....	-	1	1
18. Intracranial vascular lesions .....	12	14	26
19. Heart Diseases .....	56	56	112
20. Other diseases of circulatory system .....	1	2	3
21. Bronchitis .....	4	1	5
22. Pneumonia .....	4	3	7
23. Other respiratory diseases .....	5	3	8
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum .....	2	-	2
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years .....	-	-	-
26. Appendicitis .....	-	2	2
27. Other digestive diseases .....	1	1	2
28. Nephritis .....	1	1	2
29. Eclampsia & post abortive sepsis .....	-	-	-
30. Other maternal causes .....	-	-	-
31. Premature Births .....	1	2	3
32. Congenital malformations & birth injuries .....	1	2	3
33. Suicide .....	-	-	-
34. Road traffic accidents .....	2	-	2
35. Other violent causes .....	1	-	1
36. All other causes .....	9	7	16
<u>Totals</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>241</u>





# COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE YEAR 1948.

	<u>Korrier</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>	<u>: 148 Smaller Towns</u>	<u>: 126 County</u>
			<u>: (Res. Pop. 25,000</u>	<u>: Boroughs &amp;</u>
			<u>: - 50,000).</u>	<u>: Great Towns</u>
				<u>: including</u>
				<u>: London.</u>
Live Birth Rate	14.7	17.9	19.2	20.0
Still Birth Rate	.30	.42	.43	.52
Death Rate (All Causes)	12.2	10.8	10.7	11.6

## POPULATION.

<u>Year</u>	<u>: Registrar General's</u>	<u>: Births</u>	<u>: Deaths</u>	<u>: Birth &amp; Death</u>
	<u>: Estimated Figure</u>			<u>: Ratio</u>
1945	19,700	363	256	+ 107
1946	18,210	353	296	+ 57
1947	18,510	347	322	+ 25
1948	19,700	291	241	+ 50

Although there has been a decline in the birth rate for the year 1948, it is pertinent to point out that there has also been a pronounced reduction in the death rate, and it can be seen from the preceding table that there is a resulting arithmetical increase in the population.

The comparatively high death rate and low birth rate in contrast to similar figures for the rest of England & Wales could be statistically explained by a higher percentage of old people in the area due to the migration of young adults. On the other hand there has also been a fall in the birth rate for the whole of the country this year, and it is tempting to speculate on the relationship between any incentive for family procreation and the present high cost of living.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

### Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age (All Causes).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total 1948</u>	<u>Total 1947</u>
Legitimate .....	3	3	6	
Illegitimate .....	1	-	1	
<u>Totals</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>

### Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. deaths for 1,000 Live Births).

	<u>Korrier</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales.</u>
1945		46
1946		43
1947	37.46	41
1948	24.0	34



### Classified Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prematurity .....	1	2	3
Atelectasis .....	1	-	1
Meningitis secondary to a ) )	1	-	1
Lobar Pneumonia .....	-	1	1
Convulsions & Malformations	1	-	1
<u>Totals</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

Total number of deaths of infants under 1 month of age  
(i.e. neo-natal deaths) ..... 6

1948 neo-natal death rate (Morris) = 20.6 per 1,000 live births.

1948 neo-natal death rate (England & Wales) = 19.7 per 1,000  
Live births.

It is interesting to note that the infant mortality rate (Morris R.D.) in 1936 was 86, and the continued decline in the infant mortality rate should give cause for some satisfaction, but it is significant that 6 out of the 7 infant deaths during the year 1948, occurred during the first week of life. Prematurity still remains as one of the gravest menaces to the life of an infant, and it is the practice in this area for midwives to notify the Area Health Office of all births where an infant weighed 5½ lbs. or less. These infants are classed as premature infants, and their management in the home is supervised by the Assistant County Nursing Officer. Infant deaths during the first 48 hours are in the main due to asphyxia, cerebral trauma (injury to the brain as a result of delivery) and extreme prematurity where the only answer is prevention. The true value of improved medical and nursing care is best demonstrated in the period following this when deaths from infection can be prevented. All infants are very susceptible to infections, and it should be stressed that scrupulous cleanliness should be practised throughout.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths during the year which could be directly ascribed to pregnancy or childbirth.

### CANCER.

During the year 36 residents of Morris Area died from Cancer in comparison with the figure of 36 for the year 1947, the sex incidence being 18 males to 18 females.

#### Cancer Death Rate (per 1,000 population).

1945 .....	1.7
1946 .....	2.7
1947 .....	3.0
1948 .....	1.8



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

### MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

No great change in the administration of these services in this area has occurred since 5th. July, 1948 (the date on which the National Health Service Act, 1946 became operative). Domiciliary Nursing, however, ceased on this date to be administered by the District Nursing Association and now comes under the control of the Cornwall County Council, who employ all Health Visitors, Midwives and District Nurses. On December, 1948 there were 11 District Nurse Midwives employed to serve this area.

Owing to the rural nature of this district it is doubtful whether infant welfare and ante-natal clinics were practicable, and domiciliary services were undertaken in preference. Apart from a few emergency midwifery cases which have been admitted to Holston Cottage Hospital, the bulk of patients requiring hospital accommodation for their confinements are transferred to the Maternity Unit at the Camborne-Redruth Minor's & General Hospital. Not all cases delivered in Hospital however, are abnormal cases and a large proportion of mothers are removed to Hospital because of poor home conditions which may make delivery at home difficult or dangerous. Emergency obstetrical cases from this area and more especially from those districts not immediately surrounding Camborne-Redruth may require emergency treatment prior to their transfer to the Maternity Unit at Redruth. In order to cover these incidents a "Flying Squad" capable of transporting specialist medical and nursing personnel fully equipped with blood transfusion apparatus is stationed at the Unit in Redruth, but the number of times this "Flying Squad" has been used happily indicates that these emergencies are infrequent.

### HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service was introduced in this County on 5th. July, 1948, as part of the National Health Service Act, 1946, its purpose being in the main to reduce the pressure on hospital accommodation by providing domestic assistance in the home during sickness or confinement. Priority of need is given to maternity cases and recovery in whole or part of their wages (paid by the County Council) is made from the persons availing themselves of this service according to their financial position.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Prior to 5th. July, 1948, the Ambulance Service within this area was operated by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade. Since that date, however, the Cornwall County Council have become responsible for its administration and the bulk of ambulance requests between the hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on weekdays & Saturdays until 1 p.m. are answered by the County Ambulance Service situated at "Tolvean" Depot, Redruth, but in cases of emergency the St. John's Ambulance at Holston is used. During the hours 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. on weekdays and during the weekends the St. John's Ambulance Service is utilised and payment is made by the County Council to the Brigade for these services.

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious diseases notified during the year:-

	Male	:	Female	:	Total 1948	:	Total 1947
Scarlet Fever .....	12	:	15	:	27	:	29
Measles .....	61	:	72	:	133	:	218
Whooping Cough .....	10	:	25	:	35	:	50
Tuberculosis .....	6	:	8	:	14	:	9
Diphtheria .....	1	:	-	:	1	:	1
Erysipelas .....	-	:	-	:	-	:	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	-	:	-	:	-	:	1
Pneumonia .....	4	:	3	:	7	:	5
Poliovulitis .....	1	:	-	:	1	:	-
					Totals		303





The year 1948 showed a decrease in the total number of infectious diseases notified, this decrease being in the main due to the lowered incidence of measles in the area compared to that of 1947. There were no deaths attributable to measles.

It is gratifying to report that there were no cases of typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever or puerperal pyrexia during the year, and as you can see from the preceding table there was also a decrease in the incidence of whooping cough. (35 cases in 1948 compared with 50 cases in 1947). However, measles and whooping cough still remain the most fatal of the common infectious diseases of childhood and it is recorded that there was one female death from whooping cough during the year.

On the whole this area has remained relatively free from acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), and even in the year 1947 which was remarkable for the epidemic affecting the country as a whole, no cases were recorded from this area. During the year 1948, however, one case, a male, was recorded as having contracted a fatal form of the disease. Our present methods of control of poliomyelitis are disappointing as the uncertainty of the mode of transmission coupled with the knowledge that vast numbers of persons become healthy carriers during any outbreak makes isolation of contacts of little value. It is usual to isolate only the children in any infected household and to allow adults, other than those whose occupations involve food handling, to continue their everyday work. As these healthy carriers may secrete the virus orally or in their faeces the need for scrupulous cleanliness in the handling of food should be impressed upon everyone. Only too frequently are the simple lessons of hygiene taught to us in school allowed to lapse at home or at work. (e.g. thorough washing of hands before meals and after using the W.C.).

#### DIPHTHERIA.

From the nature of the records at my disposal a case for intensifying the campaign against diphtheria is apparent, but it is only fair to state that these records are most certainly incomplete, and that a larger proportion of the child population is immunised against diphtheria than our records would lead us to believe. On the other hand, however, it is obvious from the following table after making allowances for incomplete recording that quite a large proportion of children are not yet immunised.

#### Immunisation in relation to child population.

Age at 31/12/48:	Under 1:	1 :	2 :	3 :	4 :	5 - 9 :	10 - 14 :	Total under 15 years.
born in yr:	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1939 - 1943	1934 - 1938	
Number immunised	-	114	139	131	72	418	410	1284
Estimated mid year child population 1948.		Children under 5 years				Children 5 - 14		
		1581				2530		4111

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of cases of tuberculosis in this area at the end of the year 1948, was 74 of which 14 were fresh cases notified during that year. There were 8 deaths attributed to tuberculosis of which 5 were males and 3 were females, giving a death rate of 1,000 population of .40

There are no tuberculosis clinics in this area and cases are referred to those clinics situated at Helston, Falmouth, Penzance or Redruth (Tuckingmill) whichever is the nearest. These clinics are supervised and attended by the County Tuberculosis Officer and those patients requiring inpatient treatment are referred to the Sanatorium at Trehidy.





TOTAL NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES - DECEMBER 1948.

<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
37	24	7	6	74

AGE & SEX DISTRIBUTION OF FRESH CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1948.

	<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
0 - 1	-	-	:	-	-
1 - 5	-	1	:	2	-
5 - 15	1	-	:	3	-
15 - 45	4	-	:	2	-
45 - 65	-	-	:	1	-
Over 65	-	-	:	-	-

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I am indebted to your Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Milburn for the following information.

WATER SUPPLY.

Number of water samples taken .....	39
Chemical .....	17
Satisfactory .....	24
Unsatisfactory .....	14
Suspicious .....	1

Considerable discussion has taken place during the year on proposed water schemes and several schemes are in preparation. However, the general position as regards water supply is still unsatisfactory, the greater part of the population depending on private or public wells. Several wells on examination show signs of pollution. In all such cases warning notices were posted advising the users to boil the water before use.

Number of water samples for bacteriological examination (wells)...	16
Satisfactory .....	7
Unsatisfactory .....	8
Suspicious .....	1

All piped water supplies in the District have been bacteriologically examined with the undermentioned results:-

No. of samples taken for bacteriological Analysis..	10
No. showing signs of pollution.....	1

The undermentioned piped water supplies were examined for chemical analysis with generally good results:-

Constantine.  
Pensanoth.  
Hwan.  
St. Kevern.  
Mullion.

No samples were taken for Plumbo solvency.



Parishes in which there is a piped water supply are as under:-

Mullion.  
Landewednack (The Lizard).  
St. Keverno (Coverack).  
Crowan (Leadstown & Prazz).  
Sithney (Lowertown & Nancoogollan).  
Hawnan (Hawnan Smith).  
St. Gluvias (Ponsanooth).  
Constantine.

#### DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE.

No new works of drainage or sewerage have been constructed during the year.

#### GENERAL SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Complaints received showed an increase on 1947 and are as under:-

Choked drains, cesspits etc.....	458
Unsatisfactory drainage & sanitation....	139
Unsatisfactory Housing conditions.....	142
Water Supply.....	72
Refuse Disposal.....	79
Rats & Pigeons.....	3
Vermineous premises.....	8
Overcrowding.....	12
Miscellaneous.....	109
<u>Total</u>	<u>1027</u>

#### NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

The general position as regards the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of defects improved during the year and the undermentioned works were carried out:-

Premises connected to sewers.....	14
Drainage systems repaired, altered etc..	113
New drainage systems etc.....	64
Choked drains, cesspits, cleared.....	137
Premises requiring repairs etc.....	124
Premises requiring improved water supply	29
Miscellaneous nuisances.....	103
Informal notices served & complied with.	78

#### VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Eight complaints as to verminous premises were investigated of which only four were found to need treatment. These were thoroughly sprayed with insecticide which proved very effective and satisfactory.

#### DISINFECTATION OF HOUSES.

Thirty two premises were disinfected after infectious diseases.

Number of visits made ..... 48

#### REFUSE COLLECTION.

As in the previous year a fortnightly collection was carried out throughout the District. As an additional service it was found necessary to inaugurate a weekly collection of refuse from the various Hotels in the District. This additional service proved very satisfactory and certainly offset what was a pressing need. Controlled tipping was carried out on the Council's tip situated at Mullion, Coverack, Leadstown and Long Downs with satisfactory results. With the opening of Culdrose Aerodrome the problem of disposal of refuse from the Camp had to be considered, however, this was amicably arranged, the Naval Authority being responsible for the removal of refuse to the Council's tip at Coverack, the Council providing the labour for covering same.

No. of loads of refuse collected ..... 834 or 5838 cu.yds.



## HOUSING.

Although it was found impossible during the year to complete the systematic inspection of houses in the District a considerable amount of work was carried out due to complaints as to Housing conditions. The position as regards the availability of labour and materials although easing a little was still difficult enough to cause some delay in the remedying of certain defects.

No. of complaints received as to Housing conditions .....	142
No. of properties in which defects were found..	117
No. of inspections made.....	396
No. of informal notices served.....	94
No. of Statutory notices served.....	6
No. of notices complied with.....	92

No Statutory action was taken against property under any section of the Housing Acts.

## OVERCROWDING.

Seven cases of overcrowding were investigated during the year. In all cases overcrowding was found to exist to some degree and every effort is being made to abate the overcrowding by rehousing wherever possible.

## RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The campaign for the destruction of rats and mice was carried on throughout the year. The number of complaints received was very small being only eight in number, but this did not represent the true position as regards Rodent Control. All the Council's Refuse Tips were treated quarterly and the sewers were given two treatments during the year.

No. of treatments carried out.....	84
No. of baiting points used.....	468
No. of bodies recovered.....	142

Twelve manholes were baited on the Council's sewers at Tullion and Coverack with no takes being recorded.

## COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the inspection of cowsheds and dairies in the District. The general condition of the cowsheds inspected to date has been poor a large proportion being structurally defective to some degree, principally due to defective floors, drainage and natural lighting. In all cases where defects are found notice has been served for the remedying of such defects. It is gratifying to note that a considerable number of notices have been complied with, which course tends to improve the general standard of cowsheds in the District. A number of enquiries have been received and dealt with as to standards to be incorporated in the construction of new cowsheds and dairies.

No. of cowsheds inspected .....	890
No. of inspections made .....	1240

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGISTRATIONS 1936/46.

No. of T.T. bottling establishments licensed...	4
No. of inspections of T.T. Bottling Establishments	32

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. of Factories inspected .....	41
No. of inspections made .....	49





## TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

There are four on licensed camping grounds in the District which is the same as for 1947.

Prah Sands (2 sites), Hulton (2 sites), Ruan Minor (2 sites), Ashton, Budock, Edgecombe, Long Downs, Cury, Tawgan (Gilly Gabban) The Lizard.

The general condition of the sites was satisfactory and no complaints were received from users of the sites.

No. of inspections made ..... 27

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## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### MEAT INSPECTION.

One licensed slaughter house is situated in the District in the Parish of St. Gluvias. This is used as a central slaughtering establishment under the direction of the Ministry of Food. Some trouble was experienced and complaints received as to the drainage arrangements for the property. After a meeting with the Ministry of Food Officials on the site certain improvements were agreed to. These have since been put into operation and the disposal system now appears to be satisfactory.

Number of animals slaughtered:-

Cattle .....	995
Sheep .....	2989
Calves .....	1304
Pigs .....	36

Meat and Offal condemned:-

Carcass Meat .....	11 tons.	14 cwt.	3 qrs.
Offal etc. ....	7 tons.	6 cwt.	3 qrs.

Number of inspections made ..... 104

## ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD.

The general situation as regards the above was quite satisfactory.

Number of inspections made ..... 74

### OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

Split Pease .....	112 lbs.
Salt Cod .....	102 lbs.
Sultanas .....	112 lbs.
Bacon .....	18 lbs.
Tinned Meat .....	14 tins.
Tinned Milk .....	28 tins.
Tinned Soup .....	18 tins.
Tinned Bacon .....	10 tins.

Number of inspections ..... 28





ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SANITARY OFFENSES IN HEALTH IN BRITAIN IN THE YEAR 1948

FOR THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OF ENGLAND IN TWO PARTS OF OFFICIALS.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	No. line	Number on register	Number of inspections	Number of notices	Number of prosecutions	No. line
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	30	17	11	11	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	77	30	11	11	2
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	3					3
TOTAL		107	47	22	22	

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	No. line	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	No. line
		Found	Remedied	By S.I. Inspect - or	By S.I. Inspect - or		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
State of cleanliness (1.1)	4	1	1	11	11	4	
Overcrowding (1.2)	5					5	
Unreasonable temperature (1.3)	6					6	
Inadequate ventilation (1.4)	7					7	
Ineffective drainage of floors (1.5)	8					8	
Sanitary conveniences (1.7)							
(a) insufficient	9					9	
(b) unsuitable or defective	10					10	
(c) not separate for women	11					11	
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to animals)	12					12	
TOTAL	50	1	1	11	11	50	



ICE CREAM.

There are eleven premises in the District registered for the sale of Ice Cream. As in the previous year a considerable time was spent on visits and giving advice on premises and equipment. However, these difficulties were overcome and sampling of Ice Cream was carried out with the undermentioned results:-

Number of samples taken .....	18
Number in provisional Group 1 .....	5
Number in provisional Group 2 .....	2
Number in provisional Group 3 .....	7
Number in provisional Group 4 .....	4

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